

One of my colleagues here tells me that cases are known of a *D. mycterizans* kept in captivity in our College Museum fully eating a specimen larger than itself. Major Wall—Journal Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. XVI, No 4, p. 547—reports a case of cannibalism practised by this snake, the victim being *Tropidonotus stolatus*, as mentioned by Mr. Primrose—Bombay Natural History Journal, Vol. XV, p. 347.

J. F. CAINS, s.j.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

11th June 1919.

No. XXVII.—NOTE ON THE SNAKE *TRIRHINOPHOLIS*
NUCHALIS (BOULENGER).

A small decapitated specimen of this little known snake has been acquired from Mr. Leonard from Sima, Upper Burma. Longitude 97°, Latitude 25°, Altitude 4,400 feet.

The type was described in 1893 by Boulenger in his Catalogue Vol. I, p. 419, and figured in Plate XXVIII of the same Volume, from a specimen captured at Tounggyi in the S. Shan States. A second specimen referred to me for identification by our Secretary some time back was obtained at Mansi, Upper Burma, at almost the same longitude and latitude as Mr. Leonard's specimen. In the Mansi specimen the ventrals are 139 and subcaudals 23. The anal entire as in the type. The scales are 15 in the whole body length.

Mr. Leonard's specimen measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tail accounting for half an inch, also agrees well with the type. The ventrals are 136?, subcaudals 25, anal entire, and scales 15 in whole body length. I notice that Macolm Smith refers to this in his list of Siamese snakes as occurring north of the Isthmus of Kra and he records two specimens from Province Ratchaburi, Siam (near the Tenasserim border). The ventrals and subcaudals were 141+24, and ♂ 132+24 respectively.

F. WALL, LT.-COL., I.M.S.

BANGALORE, 2nd June 1919.

No. XXVIII.—A GRAVID SPECIMEN OF THE SNAKE
CYLINDROPHIS MACULATUS (LINN.).

Among a few snakes sent to me last year from Ceylon by Mr. Gerard Joseph, was a specimen of *Cylindrophis maculatus*, which proved to be gravid. The date of its capture is unfortunately not on record.

The parent measured $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and when cut open was found to contain two large fetuses, one ♂ with the genitalia protruding, and the other a ♀. Each was folded into three. The united measurements of the two almost equalled that of the prospective mother; the ♂ tapping 5, and the ♀ $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. From this it is evident that the embryos acquire an usual degree of development before birth, and that the species is not prolific. The young were coloured and marked exactly like the parent.

The viviperous habit of this species is not a new observation since Abercromby (*Spolia Zeylanica*, Vol. IX, p. 146) in 1913 recorded a specimen with three well developed fetuses "in abdomina". This was acquired by him on 1st April. No measurements of the dam or young were given.

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